Library of Congress

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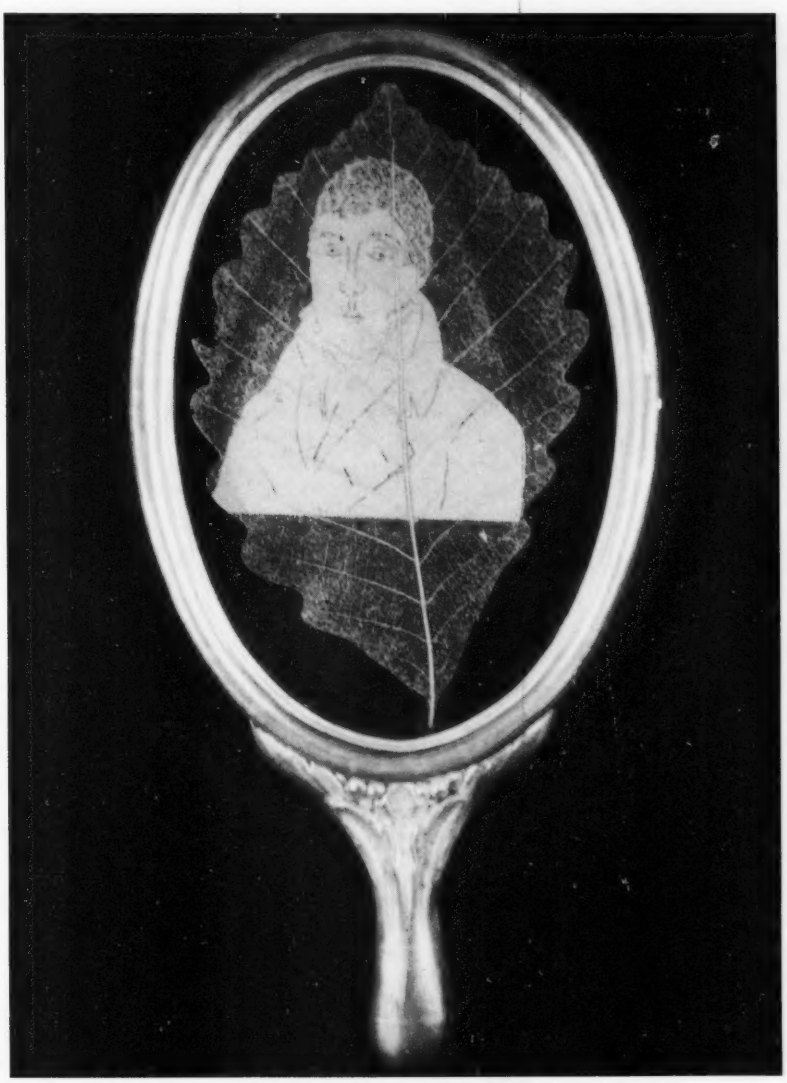


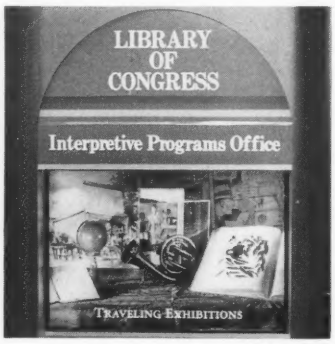
The Marquis de Lafayette's Papers

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 54, No. 17
September 18, 1995

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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395

400

On the Cover: This portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette was etched by George Washington's step-daughter on a leaf that had fallen on the general's grave. Martha Washington enclosed it in a letter to the Marquis in which she discussed her husband's death.

Cover Story: The Library has been given access to the papers of the Marquis de Lafayette held by a descendant at La Grange and previously unavailable to the public. The papers will be microfimed and available for research next year. 394

New Age Education: A group of teachers from across the country gathered at the Library to discuss how they would use electronically available versions of primary source materials. 383

Breaking Records: Attendance at the American Library Association's Annual Meeting in Chicago rose to a new level. 385

New Positions: The Congressional Research Service recently filled two key posts. 388

Telling All: Lectures at the Library set the record straight on two women who played pivotal roles in the early days of the women's movement. 389

American Heritage: A new LC volume documents the holdings in the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record collections. 392

Anarchy Revisted: A lecturer looks at the days of Sacco and Vanzetti. 400

Ukrainian Future: It is linked closely to relations with Poland. 401

Helping East and West: The president of the International Research and Exchanges Board told how his organnization aids underdeveloped nations. 402

News from the Center for the Book 404

Cataloging in Cyberspace: An overseas office of the Library is transferring cataloging data electronically to Washington. 406

Publications 406

Films on Tour: The Library is sponsoring a nationwide tour of classic American films. 407

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the Internet, via LC MARVEL, at marvel.loc.gov, login as marvel.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
YVONNE FRENCH, Assistant Editor
DIANN J. JOHNSON, MALINDA NEALE, SHERLYE O. SHEARS
Printing Management Section
JOHN J. KOZAR, Publisher

On-Line Teaching:

Forum Asks Teachers' Views on Using Digitized Primary Sources

Jim Higgins

Dr. Billington tells K–12 teachers gathered at the Library from across the country who attended an Educators Forum that they play a significant role in deciding which primary sources the Library will digitize and place on the Internet.

Twenty-four creative teachers and school librarians from across the country brainstormed about how to make the Library's historical collections of primary source material more accessible to K–12 educators during an Educators Forum at the Library of Congress July 27 and 28.

Brimming with ideas, they shared their insights on the use of digitized Library collections by a group that has historically been denied access to the Library's 22 reading rooms—those under the age of 18.

But that is changing as the Library's National Digital Library Program, in collaboration with other major research institutions, digitizes 5 million items and places them on the Internet by the year 2000. Although the reading rooms will continue to be reserved for researchers over high school age, many of the Library's core historical American collections will be available on the Internet to everyone.

"Our success—and the country's success—will depend heavily on the ability of educators and librarians to make full use of the high-quality cargo we put on the Information Superhighway. We need your advice to ensure that you, your colleagues and your students will be able to use the material we will digitize. We want to know what kinds of collections are most useful to you and your students," Dr. Billington told the teachers.

"The Library's collections are especially rich in the documentation of American history, creativity and culture. These collections tell the multimedia story of America through photographs, diaries, musical scores, sound recordings, personal papers and much more. We hope to make these treasures available to all," Laura Campbell, director of the National Digital Library Program, told participants.

The Educators Forum was organized by the Center for Children and Technology (CCT), a division of the Education Development Center, an education consulting firm in New York City. CCT is working under a $615,000 contract with the Library, made possible by a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, to determine how K–12 teachers can use digitized versions of primary source materials from the Library's collections. CCT identified teachers who use primary source materials in their classrooms from schools across the country in a range of settings. The forum addressed such issues as the types of primary source materials appropriate for classroom use, how teachers use primary sources, their accessibility and how the Library's archival collections could be most effectively packaged and delivered to schools.

"The teachers' creativity in viewing the historical materials, combined with their knowledge of curriculum and classroom dynamics, provided stimulating discussion," said Martha Dexter of the educational services section of the National Digital Library Program.

The teachers and school library media specialists said they were eager for access to digital versions of documents such as papers of the Founding Fathers, famous speeches, ship manifest lists, historical photographs of people and places, maps, sound recordings, films and drawings. The teachers stressed the need for primary source documents, saying they receive scant attention in textbooks. A computerized facsimile version of a document, for example, would allow students to look at the original lettering in order to

Jim Higgins

Kirk Ankeney, a U.S. history teacher at a junior high school in San Francisco, discusses how to use digitized primary source documents from the Library with Gloria Sesso, who also teaches U.S. history, at a Long Island high school.

develop critical thinking skills, the teachers said.

"I had two fifth-graders reading [a copy of the original] Constitution and they got very excited about decoding the S's," then written like lower-case F's in some instances, said Minna Novick, a Chicago-area elementary school teacher who plans to use the Library's digitized version of a draft of the Declaration of Independence in classrooms this year.

Kim Ford, a junior high school English teacher and media specialist from Memphis, said that period photographs would help her inner-city students visualize the past. Social studies teacher Agnes Dunn from rural Fredericksburg, Va., concurred. "The way you teach critical thinking is to present students with source material and then let them think," she said.

Forum participants stressed that although parts of the Library's digital historical collections are currently available for free on the Internet via the World Wide Web (Uniform Resource Locator: http://www.loc.gov), they should also be made available on CD-ROM, videodisk and videotape.

"Our success—and the country's success—will depend heavily on the ability of educators and librarians to make full use of the high-quality cargo we put on the Information Superhighway."

—James H. Billington

During the next eight months, CCT will make recommendations to the Library about how its historical collections can be made more accessible and useful to the K-12 educational community. These recommendations will evolve from working with practicing teachers, who, like those who attended the Educators Forum, regularly use primary sources to teach history, social studies, geography and language arts.

"It was remarkable to watch these teachers at work," said Susan Veccia of the educational services area of the National Digital Library Program. "If there ever was any doubt that primary sources are the foundation of historical inquiry, that thought was put to rest during the course of this forum."

On the second day of the forum, the teachers had a tour of the three Library buildings, followed by a demonstration by Ms. Veccia of several already-digitized collections.

Shown some of the 25,000 turn-of-century photographs of East Coast scenes, the teachers suggested the following classroom uses: create a period-play with appropriate sets and costumes, discuss the change from a rural to an industrial economy and pretend the photographs were postcards and write on the back as if they had "been there, done that," one teacher said.

When they viewed political cartoons about Congress drawn between 1770 and 1981, the teachers suggested caption writing, role playing and incorporating the caricature in a comic strip drawn by the students. High school teachers said they would use the cartoons as a jumping-off point to discuss stereotypes and regional perspectives.

The high school teachers also expressed interest in World War II propaganda posters from the Office of War Information. They said they could use a poster of Rosie the Riveter to compare women's roles of the 1940s with those of the 1950s.

When they saw broadsides from the Constitutional Convention of 1787, they suggested acting out a constitutional convention or designing a constitution for a nation or their school and comparing it to that of the Founding Fathers.

The teachers asked that the documents be comparatively scaled on the computer screen by showing a picture of a person holding them so the students could determine actual sizes.

A refrain among the teachers as they were given an introduction to

(Cont. on p. 391)

A Record-Breaker:

Chicago ALA Annual Meeting Draws Largest Crowd

Jim Massey/Oscar & Associates

The Library's booth at the American Library Association Annual Meeting in Chicago drew thousands of visitors.

The record attendance at the American Library Association Annual Conference in Chicago dispelled any notions that the meeting would garner the same negative reviews as last year's annual meeting, in Miami Beach.

The June 24–27 convention drew nearly 25,000 attendees, dwarfing the 12,627 who braved the heat and poor access to Miami Beach's convention center.

To staffers who worked the Library of Congress booth at McCormick Place, the increase was very apparent. Not only was there a sense among those working in the booth that traffic was heavier, the numbers bore their suspicions out. For example, more than 2,000 copies of a special issue of this publication, focusing on LC's Digital Library Program, were distributed. Some 1,000 issues of *Civilization*, the magazine of the Library, also went quickly.

ALA President Arthur Curley, who opened the June 24 General Session, introduced Sheldon Hackney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

"Times have changed since Nov. 8," Mr. Hackney glumly declared. Proposed budget cuts for his agency as well as the National Endowment for the Arts have caused "a great deal of anxiety, [which] has caused sectors of the humanities to turn against each other" in the scramble for scarce funds, he said.

In what has become a collective mantra among speakers at American Library Association (ALA) conferences, Mr. Hackney noted that libraries are "increasingly endangered."

One of the most essential roles that libraries play, according to Mr. Hackney, is "converting information into knowledge. Information is somewhat incoherent in the way it is stored," and librarians must organize it into useful bodies of material.

"Even on my darkest days in Washington I try to keep my spirits alive [with] my belief in the transforming power of the humanities."

Rita Dove, Poet Laureate at the Library of Congress in 1993–95, followed Mr. Hackney with a proclamation that "people like you have accompanied me through my life."

The Commonwealth Professor of English at the University of Virginia spoke of "getting lost in a book," and how the spines of books on a shelf hold forth the "possibilities of worlds within worlds."

While growing up in Akron, Ohio, "books were my companions. I grew to regard them as illuminators of life. My first trip to a public library was a yearned-for reward."

Her encomiums continued: "Public libraries provide something that television and sports do not. They are more democratic than the Electoral College, and their pleasures are infinitely renewable. Their arena of possibilities opens a window into the soul and a door on the world. Librarians are emissaries and ambassadors" for the Information Age.

Ms. Dove then turned to her experience at the Library of Congress. She recounted how she had told a reporter that the laureateship will "ruin my life, but I'd be crazy not to accept it."

What she had meant to say, she told the audience, was that "accepting the duties would wreak havoc on my writing life, but to turn it down would be to abdicate my responsibilities as a humanist, educator and, yes, an artist."

American Library Association

ALA President Arthur Curley (second from left) cuts the ribbon to open the meeting with the assistance of Executive Board members (from left) Betty Turock, Betty Blackman, Ann Symons, Mary Somerville, Nancy Kranich and Charles Beard.

American Library Association

Keynote speaker and former Poet Laureate Rita Dove chats with Mr. Curley.

The poet laureate has an obligation to raise awareness of the need for serious literature "in this age of pop culture."

Many letters poured in while Ms. Dove was at the Library asking her how to promote literature. "This cornucopia of mail confirmed my belief

that literature can change lives," she said, echoing a familiar Center for the Book theme.

She urged that poetry be taught to young people "before they get the idea that they can't read it, understand it or write it."

Literature, according to Ms. Dove, allows one to realize that "one is not alone in one's feelings. There is no greater empowerment."

The following day, at the President's Program, ALA Executive Director Elizabeth Martinez thanked attendees for approving the Goals 2000 initiative, which raised annual dues to increase the effectiveness – and size – of the association's Washington Office.

"Whether we're called cyberbrarians or [libraries are called] cyberbraries, the issue is access in the Information Age," said Ms. Martinez.

Access to libraries was a theme of the featured speaker, Charlayne Hunter-Gault, national correspondent for the "MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour."

Ms. Hunter-Gault, who was the first African American to break the color barrier at the University of Georgia, told about the "separate but equal schools" in a small Georgia town where she grew up, using "substandard" textbooks.

"The library was an affirming place, a window into my past and future." Her future as a journalist was sealed when she discovered the girl reporter Brenda Starr. The library "provided the fuel for my dreams."

Ms. Hunter-Gault also anchors "Rights and Wrongs: Human Rights Television," a weekly newsmagazine on PBS.

She told the audience that "there are few organizations before which I speak whose institutions have been such an important part of my life. The values that you cherish are, have been and will continue to be important to me."

– Guy Lamolinara

American Library Association

Charlayne Hunter-Gault spoke about how, as a youth, "the library was an affirming place, a window into my past and future"; Sheldon Hackney noted that one of the most essential roles that libraries play is "converting information into knowledge. Information is somewhat incoherent the way it is stored," and librarians must organize it into useful bodies of material.

American Library Association

Library of Congress Membership Available:

Includes Subscription to* Civilization *Magazine

Associate membership in the Library of Congress, which includes six issues of *Civilization*, is available for annual dues of $20 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 2, 1994).

To receive *Civilization*, call (800) 829-0427 to pay by credit card, or send check or money order, payable to *L.O.C. Associates*, to:

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Library of Congress
P.O. Box 420235
Palm Coast, FL 32142-0235

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ZIP Code _____

Information Bulletin 84LC01

Congressional Research Service Fills Two Key Posts

Michael Koempel joined Congressional Research Service (CRS) as the chief of the Government Division and senior specialist in American national government on Aug. 7.

"CRS is often described as the institutional memory of Congress. The Government Division exemplifies this role, as one of its responsibilities is to track the institutional development of Congress and the executive branch and their interrelationship within the U.S. government system," said CRS Director Daniel P. Mulhollan.

Erica Wissolik

Michael Koempel

As chief of the Government Division, Mr. Koempel must plan, direct and carry out the research and analytical programs of the division. The division provides information and analysis to Congress on the legislative and budgetary process; congressional organization and operations; public administration in the executive branch; federal regulatory processes; civil rights, minorities and equal opportunity; political parties, campaign financing and elections; public opinion and survey research; gun control; and crime and drug control.

Mr. Koempel earned a B.S.F.S. from Georgetown University in 1971 and a J.D. from Catholic University in 1974.

He brings to CRS a thorough knowledge of government, the result of a long association with Congress during his career. He was a legislative assistant to Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.) from 1973 to 1978 and special assistant to Rep. Quie after his election as governor of Minnesota in 1978.

Mr. Koempel's most recent employment was with Congressional Quarterly (CQ), beginning in 1979. He was director of research and development, managing the CQ research, library, seminars and product development department. In 1988 he became director of information services. He led the development of congressional databases on members of Congress and on committee meetings and votes, and he created a product-development strategy for an on-line information service. Mr. Koempel also led the European publishing project at CQ, developing business opportunities for the company in Europe.

Mr. Koempel's work at CQ gave him a detailed knowledge of government and politics, particularly congressional procedures. It also enabled him to demonstrate considerable skill in managing large and diverse staffs. He supervised progressively larger numbers of increasingly senior people, setting performance goals, evaluating performance, coaching and tutoring, helping employees with personal problems, and achieving equal employment opportunity goals.

"I've known the work of many people in the division, either personally or by reputation, and have admired and respected their work. Now I am honored to be able to work with so many knowledgeable and talented people," said Mr. Koempel.

Stephanie Williams became chief of the CRS Library Services Division and a senior specialist with CRS on Aug. 28.

"Library Services has a dual mission. It serves Congress directly with its databases, the selective-dissemination-of-information service and the product distribution center. It also serves every other division and office of CRS. It needs to function efficiently and effectively in order that every other component of CRS can assist Congress in its decision making," said Mr. Mulhollan.

As chief, Ms. Williams manages

Erica Wissolik

Stephanie Williams

the division's information and research support program by ensuring that its products meet the needs of Congress for timely, authoritative, comprehensive and balanced information. The division maintains a large collection of newspapers and journal clippings and a public policy literature collection. The division provides access to its literature through catalogs and lists of CRS products, on-line databases and a weekly service alerting congressional offices and CRS staff to new materials.

"I'm very excited about my new position and look forward to work-

(Cont. on p. 403)

What the Texts Don't Tell:

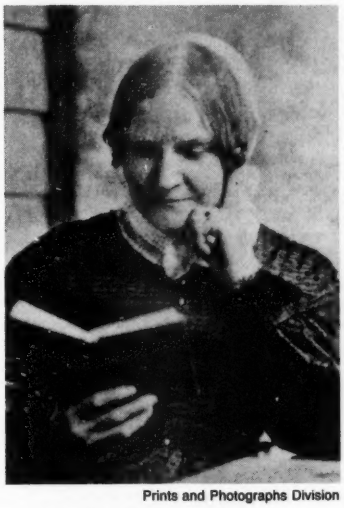
Humanities and Social Sciences Division Celebrates Woman Suffrage

1920 was a big year. Joan of Arc was canonized, and Mary Pickford starred in "Pollyanna." The 18th Amendment (Prohibition) went into effect. Edith Wharton published *The Age of Innocence,* and Oxford admitted women to study for full degrees.

It was also the year when, after three-quarters of a century of fierce effort, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was finally ratified. Women could now vote throughout the United States.

In observance of the 75th anniversary of woman suffrage, the Humanities and Social Sciences Division invited two Washington scholars who have made extensive use of the Library's collections to present lectures about Lydia Maria Child (1802–1880) and Lucy Stone (1818–1893), 19th century abolitionists, suffragists and friends.

On May 31, Carolyn Karcher gave a lively talk entitled "Radical Fighter for Blacks and Women: Writing the Life of Lydia Maria Child." The following week, Andrea Kerr gave Lucy Stone her due in "Lucy Stone Speaks Out: Feminism and Racism in Post-Civil War America." These talks were part of a continuing series—"Programs in the Humanities and Social Sciences"—that has included presentations on the Library of Alexandria, British heraldry and women inventors.



Prints and Photographs Division

Lydia Maria Child . . .

In the first lecture, Dr. Karcher, professor of English, American studies and women's studies at Temple University, focused on the steps that led her to choose Lydia Maria Child as a subject and then to write a "cultural biography," which she called "a biography not just of Child herself but of 19th century America, as viewed through the prism of her life and work."

Dr. Karcher began her research in the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room by studying all 16 volumes of Child's *Juvenile Miscellany,* the first magazine for children published in the United States. She was "curious about what kind of magazine for children an abolitionist writer would produce."

In contrast to most children's literature of the time she found the *Miscellany* full of antislavery articles and stories, some of which seemed "astonishingly radical."

Dr. Karcher planned at first to focus on Child's published writings, but then Child's *Collected Correspondence* was published in microfiche (Kraus Microform, 1980). This collection reproduced letters held in more than 60 repositories. Dr. Karcher could read the letters in the Manuscript Reading Room by day and the published literary works in the Main Reading Room by night. (She acquired her own set of the microfiche and a reader so that she could work at home as well.)

Since Child's letters "comprise some of her most vivid and eloquent writing, it would have been unthinkable, insane, not to make them a central part of her biography," said Dr. Karcher.

This new, readily available source forced her, as she explained, "to switch modes, to begin writing her biography [of Child] rather than simply analyzing her works."

Prints and Photographs Division

. . . And Lucy Stone, though not as well known as Susan B. Anthony, played no less important a role in the struggle for women's rights.

The result is the 804-page *The First Woman in the Republic: A Cultural Biography of Lydia Maria Child* (Duke University Press, 1994). The 140 pages of notes list many items from the collections of the Library of Congress.

Andrea Kerr, the second guest lecturer, began her talk, "You may well ask what drove me to devote seven years of my life to the biography of a woman many people have never heard of. The simple answer is 'Indignation.' . . . Lucy Stone was written out of women's history.

Carolyn Karcher has written a "cultural biography " of Child.

Intentionally and with malice aforethought."

Dr. Kerr went on to point out that Stone "was the most beloved, widely known and charismatic speaker, publicist, political organizer and lobbyist for women's rights." From 1870 until her death in 1893, she published the weekly *Woman's Journal*, "the single most complete chronicle of women's activities in the last third of the 19th century." The entire *Woman's Journal* (1870–1917) is available in the Library in both microfilm and hard copy. Several collections in the Manuscript Division contain letters to and from Lucy Stone; most

Andrea Kerr has worked to give Stone her proper place in history.

PROTEST.

Published by LUCY STONE, and HENRY B. BLACKWELL, on their Marriage, May 1st, 1855.

WHILE acknowledging our mutual affection by publicly assuming the relation of husband and wife, yet in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess.

We protest especially against the laws which give to the husband:—

1.—The custody of the wife's person.

2.—The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.

3.—The sole ownership of her personal, and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics, and idiots.

4.—The absolute right to the product of her industry.

5.—Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of the deceased husband.

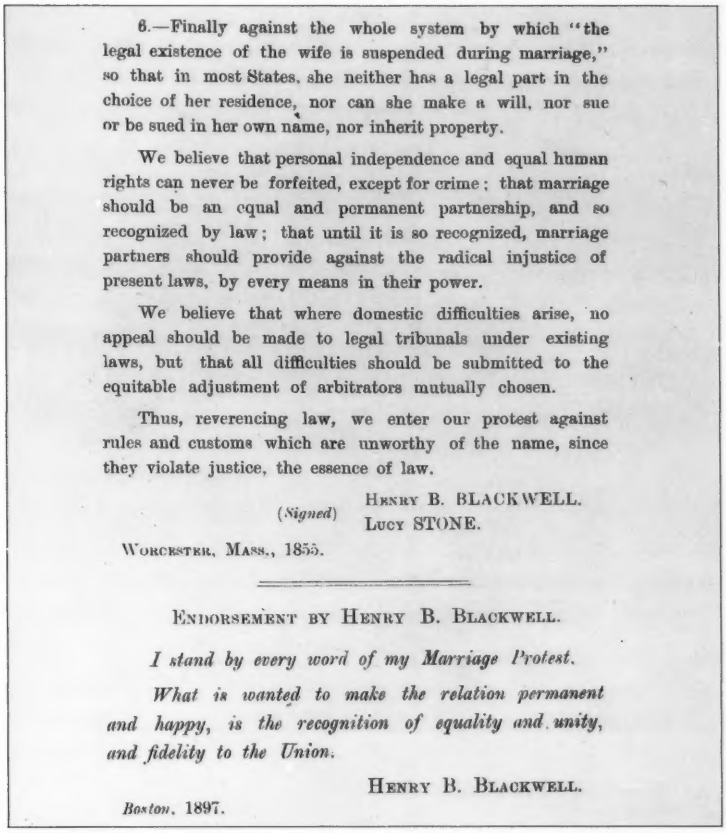
A "Protest" published by Stone and Blackwell. *From Manuscript Division*

are in the Blackwell Family Collection.

The explanation for the eclipse of Stone's fame is found in the complex debates over the ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendments in the late 1860s. These amendments enfranchised freedmen but limited the vote to male citizens. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton chose to oppose the amendments and campaigned actively against them.

Lucy Stone led the majority of suffragists in supporting the amendments while insisting on a subsequent amendment to ensure that women citizens of all races received the vote. The schism in the woman suffrage movement lasted from 1869 until 1890. During these years Anthony, Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage began what was to become the many-thousand-page *History of Woman Suffrage*. This six-volume work is often considered the authoritative source for those researching the suffrage movement; it is more easily available and compact than Stone's *Woman's Journal*.

In their correspondence Anthony and Stanton reveal that they intentionally minimized Stone's role in the movement. According to Dr. Kerr, it was only at the insistence of Stanton's daughter, Harriot, that



6.—Finally against the whole system by which "the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage," so that in most States, she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that until it is so recognized, marriage partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws, by every means in their power.

We believe that where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus, reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of law.

(*Signed*) HENRY B. BLACKWELL.
LUCY STONE.

WORCESTER, MASS., 1855.

ENDORSEMENT BY HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

I stand by every word of my Marriage Protest.

What is wanted to make the relation permanent and happy, is the recognition of equality and unity, and fidelity to the Union.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Boston, 1897.

Stone was included at all.

Andrea Kerr concluded, "Eventually, the historical record may reflect events more accurately." Dr. Kerr has contributed greatly to the effort to restore Lucy Stone's proper place in history through her biography, *Lucy Stone: Speaking Out for Equality* (Rutgers University Press, 1992).

Both lecturers had high praise for Library staff and collections. Dr. Karcher stated that the Library of Congress "is more my alma mater than any university I ever attended." She added that "without the librarians in all parts of the Library . . . without the wonderful community of scholars that LC brings together through its study facilities and without LC itself, none of my books could ever have been written."

Dr. Kerr agreed, saying that her study desk "was an oasis of peace and order. In that privileged space, surrounded by the resources of the Library, I was able to write undisturbed by telephones, visitors and the myriad interruptions so characteristic of modern life." Both authors agreed that a quiet, convenient space in which to use superb collections is crucial to scholarship. The Humanities and Social Sciences Division currently provides 34 study desks, but in the next few years the division expects to more than quadruple this number in its continued support of long-term scholars at the Library. —*Sheridan Harvey*

Sheridan Harvey is a reference specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Forum *(Cont. from p. 384)*

the riches of the Library's collections was that they wished they could go back to school themselves. As the source materials appeared on the computer screen, they often asked for links to related materials. For example, when they looked at a photograph of a one-room schoolhouse, they wanted to be able to click on an icon that would give a recorded narrative of what it was like in school in the early 19th century.

But Ms. Veccia said the Library provides the collections "as is": a computer facsimile accompanied by detailed cataloging entries. "This is why we call it plain vanilla," Ms. Veccia said in reference to the Library's policy of making primary sources available with no frills or added value. "One of the things we found when we took them around the country was the teachers really liked it because they could send their students out to do the research."

Some of the creative teachers had already turned "plain vanilla" into a learning tool. They said they could ask the students three questions: who collected the items, why they are important and where the originals are kept. The teachers said that coming up with the three answers (librarians; because they were judged to be of historic importance; at the Library of Congress) would help their students start to develop critical thinking skills.

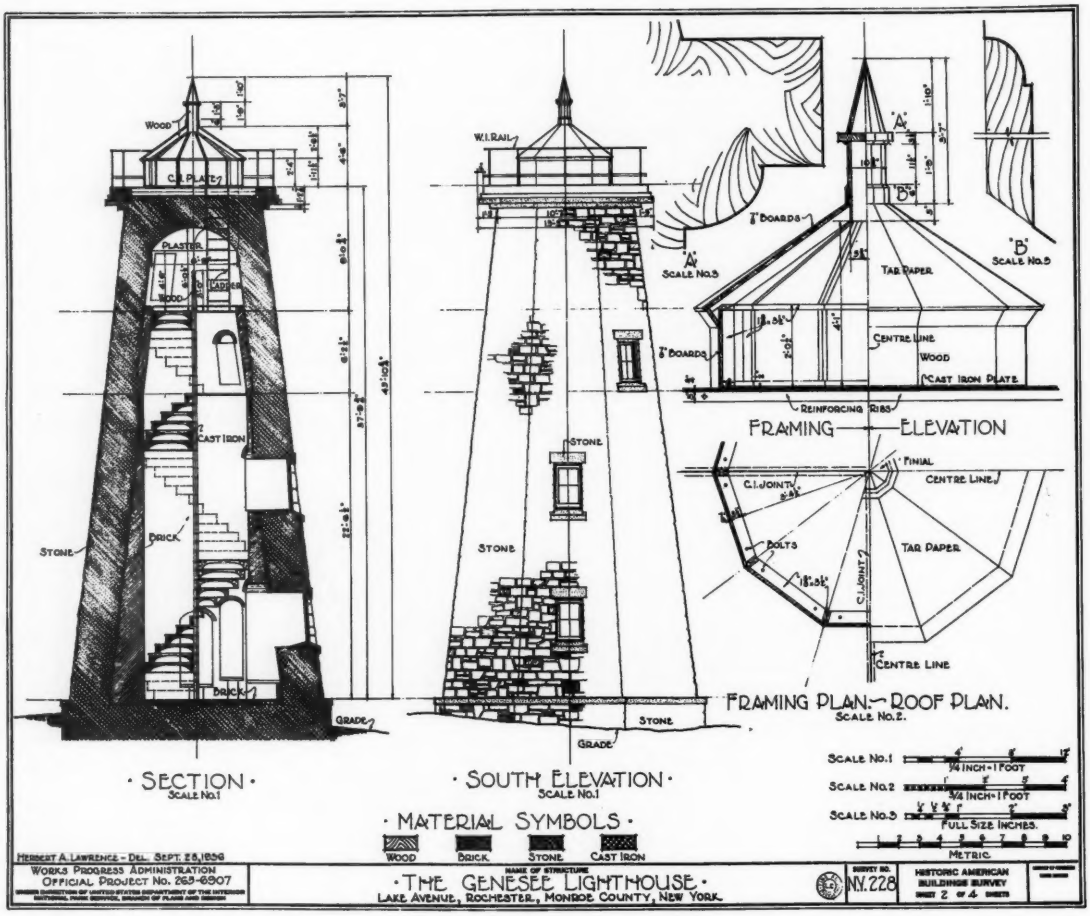
—*Yvonne French*

'Women Come to Front' Exhibition to Open

An exhibition, "Women Come to the Front: Female Journalists, Photographers and Broadcasters During World War II," will be on view at the Library in the Madison Building, Sept. 28 to Dec. 9.

The exhibition marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World

(Cont. on p. 403)



The Genesee Lighthouse in Rochester, N.Y., was documented in 1936 by the Historic American Buildings Survey. More than 30,000 structures and sites have been documented since 1933.

America Preserved:

LC Publishes Checklist of Historic American Buildings Survey Collection

Of all the Works Progress Administration programs begun during the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, only the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) continues to this day.

Launched in 1933 and overseen by the U.S. Parks Service, HABS and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) (begun in 1969) have documented more than 30,000 structures and sites, many of which no longer exist.

During an Aug. 2 presentation, the Library celebrated the publication of *America Preserved: A Checklist of Historic Buildings, Structures and Sites.* The volume, available from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service, will make the HABS/HAER collections more accessible to researchers.

According to Dr. Billington, America's "built environment" is "some-

thing worth recording and important to future generations, not just here but abroad."

The features of the structures and sites are recorded by HABS and HAER in the form of measured drawings, photographs, descriptive data and field records.

For Ralph Bowers, assistant director of the National Park Service, the occasion was "an opportunity to recognize the importance of recording America's architectural heritage."

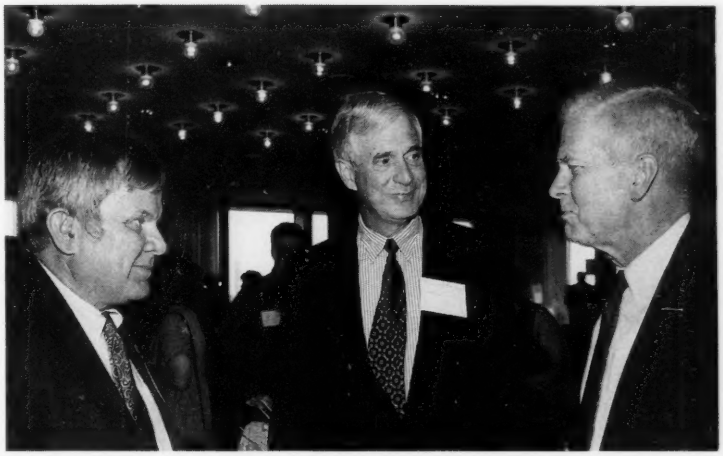
Stephen Ostrow, chief of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, where the collection is housed, called it "the fundamental record of America's built environment. Sometimes the only record."

The current volume supersedes the 1983 survey with the addition of 14,000 new entries. Bob Capsch, chief of HABS/HAER, called the publication of *America Preserved* the result of a "very successful effort among the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, the Library and the American Society of Civil Engineers."

It is an especially valuable research tool for librarians as well as architects, historians and others interested in the nation's architectural and engineering history. *America Preserved* features a comprehensive checklist of structures and an index by county. It also includes Library of Congress shelflist numbers to help librarians find materials more quickly and instructions on how to order copies of measured drawings from the Library's Photoduplication Service.

America Preserved (1,184 pages, $74) is hardbound in leather and includes 60 black-and-white photographs and 32 measured drawings. To order, contact the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, P.O. Box 75720, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone (800) 255-3666 (U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; fax (202) 707-1334; TDD (202) 707-0012; Internet cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov.

–Guy Lamolinara



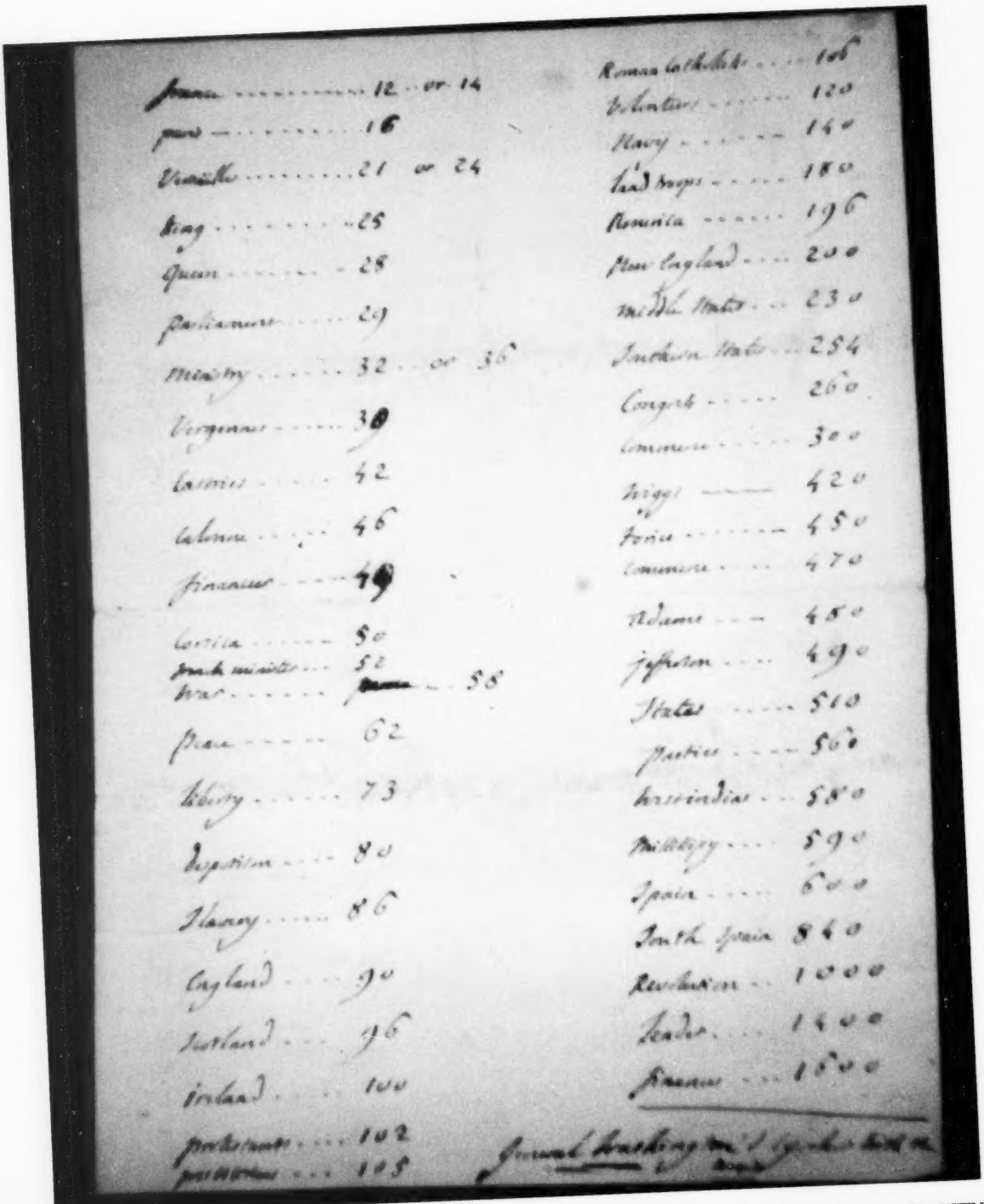
Jim Higgins

Dr. Billington (right) discusses the importance of the work of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record with Bob Capsch (left) chief of HABS/HAER, and Ralph Bowers, assistant director of the National Park Service; Stephen Ostrow, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, called the HABS/HAER collection "the fundamental record of America's built environment."

Treasures of the Bibliothèque Nationale on View

Creating French Culture: Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale de France" is on view in the Library's Jefferson Building, through Dec. 30, Monday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Free tickets are available at the door or call (800) 551-SEAT for advance tickets (service charge added).


Peace ..... 12 or 14
Poor 16
Versailles ..... 21 or 24
King 25
Queen 28
Parliament 29
Ministry ..... 32 or 36
Virginia 39
Colonies 42
Colonies 46
Financier 49
Carlisle 50
South minister ... 52
War 56
Peace 62
Liberty 73
Despotism 80
Slavery 86
England 90
Scotland 96
Ireland 100
Protestants 102
Patriotism 105
Roman Catholick 108
Volunteers 120
Navy 140
Land troops 150
Bunker Hill 176
New England 200
Middle States 230
Southern States 254
Congress 260
Commerce 300
Trade 420
Paris 450
Commerce 470
Adams 480
Jefferson 490
States 510
Justice 560
Dissentions 580
Military 590
Spain 600
South Spain 840
Revolution 1000
Leader 1400
Finance 1500

A secret code (opposite), in Lafayette's hand, used by Washington and Lafayette during the Revolutionary War; La Grange, Count René de Chambrun's 15th century chateau, 30 miles east of Paris. *All photos by Karen Stuart/Manuscript Division*

Secrets of the American Revolution:

Lafayette Papers to Be Available at LC in 1996

by James Hutson

In 1956 Americans were greeted with front page newspaper stories, reporting that the Count and Countess René de Chambrun, exploring La Grange, a 15th century chateau that they had recently acquired in the countryside east of Paris, had discovered a large cache of papers of the count's ancestor, the Marquis de Lafayette.

This news made headlines because Lafayette (1757–1834) was one of those rare figures in history who decisively influenced the affairs of two great nations, the United States and France.

The story of the 20-year-old Lafayette, defying French authorities to fight for American independence, leaving "the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, of rank to plunge into the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle," has never lost its grip on the imagination and gratitude of the American people. Soon after returning to his native country, Lafayette was at the center of an even greater cataclysm, the French Revolution, which destroyed one of Europe's oldest monarchies and threw the continent into turmoil for 25 years.

At 73 years of age, Lafayette rode the whirlwind of yet another revolution in France, which again set Europe on edge. Throughout his life he promoted, sometimes at fearful personal cost, the ideas of liberty, equality, human rights and national self-determination that continue, to this day, to inspire people throughout the world.

What might the archives of such a towering figure contain?

The "hero of two worlds," as Lafayette was called, was on intimate terms with many of this nation's

Count René de Chambrun explains the importance of one of the treasures of the Lafayette collection to James Hutson, Manuscript Division chief, at the Count's chateau.

Founding Fathers, with Washington, Jefferson and Monroe in particular. Surely his papers would yield secrets about the American Revolution and the establishment of the new national government. Lafayette was present at the creation of the French Revolution and acted with or against every major French political figure from Louis XVI to Louis Philippe. New information about these men and their measures must also, it could be assumed, be contained in his archives.

But if there were hopes for the Lafayette papers at La Grange, there were also fears. During the French Revolution, Lafayette's properties and at least some of his papers were confiscated by the state. His wife burned and buried part of his remaining papers to deprive political enemies of incriminating evidence. Imprisonment and exile from 1792 to 1799 impeded Lafayette's ability to keep records. During the Napoleonic Wars the British Navy interdicted his correspondence with the United States.

Then, during the second half of the 19th century, Lafayette's descendants removed thousands of his papers from La Grange and sent them to another family property, Chavaniac, in Auvergne (where they were eventually acquired by Cornell University in 1964). Did this transfer gut an already crippled collection?

Balancing these anxieties were assurances from the Count de Chambrun that the Lafayette papers at La Grange were extensive and that he and his staff were carefully organizing and preserving them. But no information was released about the contents of the collection. For 40 years, from 1955 to 1995, only one person, the French writer André Maurois, was given access to the papers to write a biography of Lafayette's saintly wife, Adrienne. Otherwise, the collection has remained inaccessible to historians and archivists. Thus it remains one of the great scholarly mysteries of the 20th century.

But a mystery it will remain no longer. As the result of an agreement concluded by the Count de Chambrun and Dr. Billington, the Library began microfilming the Lafayette papers on July 11, 1995. When the project is completed in 1996, the film will be available for public examination in the Reading Room of the Library's Manuscript Division.

The Lafayette archives at La Grange are much larger and more comprehensive than could have been expected. They contain as many as 18,000 items, comprising more than 50,000 individual sheets. As the Count de Chambrun promised, the papers have been lovingly preserved, organized and described.

They are divided into different series, among them: United States, French Revolution, "miscellaneous political," and various family series, including finances, farm and estate management and personal correspondence. There is a large series, assembled by a relative, containing extensive political correspondence of Louis Philippe, Guizot, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen and other important French and British political figures of the 1840s. Documents relating directly to the United States comprise approximately 25 percent of the collection, although references to American events and personalities occur everywhere.

There is substantial documentation on the War for American Independence, including such striking items as a secret code used by Lafayette and Washington and Lafayette's handwritten accounts of his 1781 campaign in Virginia and of the siege of Yorktown. There are also important documents concerning the participation of the French navy in the latter stages of the war.

Missing from these early years and from the collection as a whole is extensive correspondence with leading American political and military leaders. There are some original letters from Monroe and a poignant one from John Adams, written just after

he was defeated by Jefferson in the presidential election of 1800, expressing the "lamentable Truth that Mankind have always been ill treated by Government."

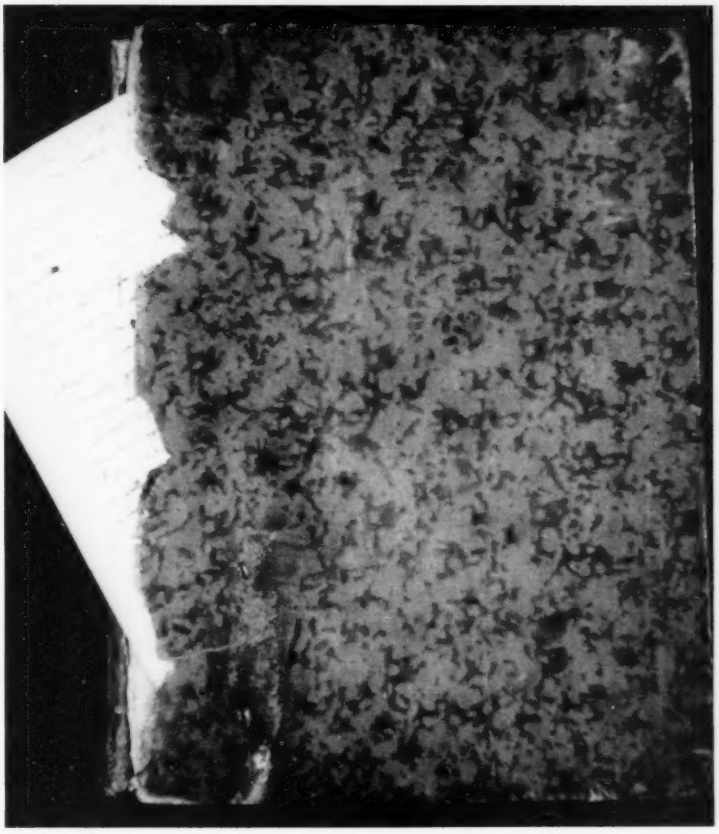
There is an even more poignant letter from Martha Washington to Lafayette, reporting her husband's death and enclosing a leaf that had fallen on his grave, fashioned by Washington's step-daughter into Lafayette's likeness. From Washington himself, considered by Lafayette to be his "father and friend," there are only a few holograph letters.

But there are substantial numbers of copies of letters of Washington, Jefferson and other Founding Fathers. A preliminary comparison of these copies with the papers of the founders in the Library's Manuscript Division suggests that some of them may be the only extant record of lost original letters.

There are also extensive copies of Lafayette's letters to the political and military leaders who directed French policy during the American Revolution. Some of these copies may also be unique records. There is, for example, a copy of a 27-page memoir written by Lafayette in 1779 to the French foreign minister, Vergennes, containing Lafayette's ideas on the conduct of the American war that does not appear in the standard work on Lafayette and the American Revolution. Comparisons of these copies with originals in the collections of Lafayette's French and American correspondents will be necessary to evaluate fully the importance of the materials at La Grange.

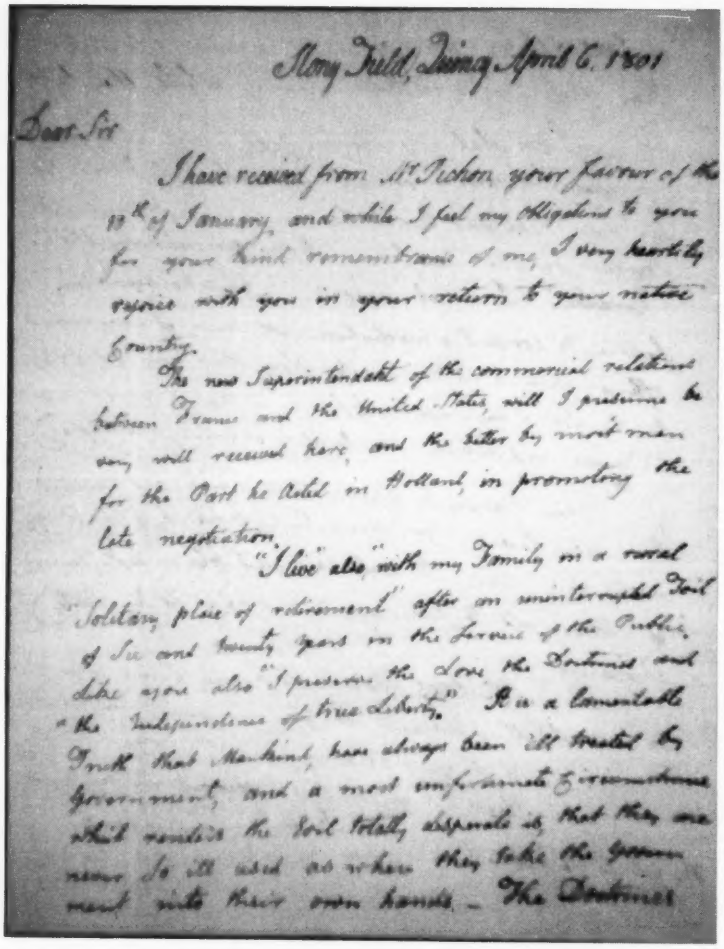
Fears that there would be few documents relating to Lafayette's activities in the early years of the French Revolution are unfounded. There is substantial material documenting Lafayette's work in the National Assembly, including one of the prizes of the entire collection, a handwritten draft, with Lafayette's final corrections, of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, which he introduced into the National Assembly on July 11, 1789. There is also a surprisingly large amount of documentation of Lafayette's stormy days as commander of the French National Guard.

Human rather than political interest radiates from the documents preserved during Lafayette's years of imprisonment in Prussian and Austrian jails from 1792 to 1797. There is a letter smuggled into prison from James Monroe, informing the Marquis that the American government would provide financial support during his duress. There are the records of the Austrian interrogation of the



This letter, written by Lafayette's wife, Adrienne, Sept. 8, 1795, was concealed in a volume of Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle* announcing that, having been liberated from a French prison, she was bringing their daughters to join him in the dungeon of Olmütz, where he was imprisoned as a dangerous leader of the French Revolution. Lafayette was released in 1797 and permitted to return to France in 1799, settling at La Grange, which was home until he died in 1834.

In this letter Adrienne tells her husband that she herself had just been released from a French jail and was on her way with her two daughters to join him. Adrienne told her husband that "I am on my way to you. That hope alone gave me a renewed sense of life when I was almost at the foot of the scaffold."



Stony Field, Quincy April 6. 1801

Dear Sir

I have received from Mr Pickon your favour of the 17th of January, and while I feel my Obligations to you for your kind remembrance of me, I very heartily rejoice with you in your return to your native Country.

The new Superintendant of the commercial relations between France and the United States, will I presume be very well received here, and the Letter by most men for the Part he Acted in Holland, in promoting the late negotiation.

"I live" also "with my Family in a rural "Solitary place of retirement" after an uninterrupted Toil of Six and twenty years in the Service of the Public, like you also "I preserve the Love the Zealous and the Independence of true Liberty." It is a lamentable Truth that Mankind have always been ill treated by Government, and a most unfortunate Circumstance which renders the Soil totally desperate is, that they are never so ill used as when they take the Government into their own hands. The Zealous

Soured by his recent defeat in the presidential election of 1800, John Adams, in this April 6, 1801, letter, informs Lafayette (in sixth line from bottom) of the "lamentable Truth that Mankind have always been ill treated by Government."

American medical student, Francis Huger, who with a companion tried to rescue Lafayette from the dungeon of Olmütz, because, Huger told his jailers, "I would have a chance to free a man who at my age [Huger was 21] had risked everything for me."

And there is the magnificent letter from Lafayette's wife telling him that she herself had just been released from a French jail and was on her way with her two daughters to join him in his cell at Olmütz and share his fate in that fetid dungeon. Smuggled to Lafayette in the cover of a volume of Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle*, which also survives in the collection, Adrienne told her husband that "I am on my way to you. That hope alone gave me a renewed sense of life when I was almost at the foot of the scaffold."

Lafayette returned to France and La Grange in November 1799 and settled into an orderly existence that had eluded him for years. From this time forward his collection begins to swell in size. Although Napoleon ostracized him from public life, Lafayette did not—indeed, could not—suppress his interest in politics, and his papers reflect his restless political curiosity. But the collection after 1799 is as much as anything a record of the private Lafayette, of Lafayette the husband, the father and grandfather, the farmer, the estate manager; as such, it will be a delight to social historians.

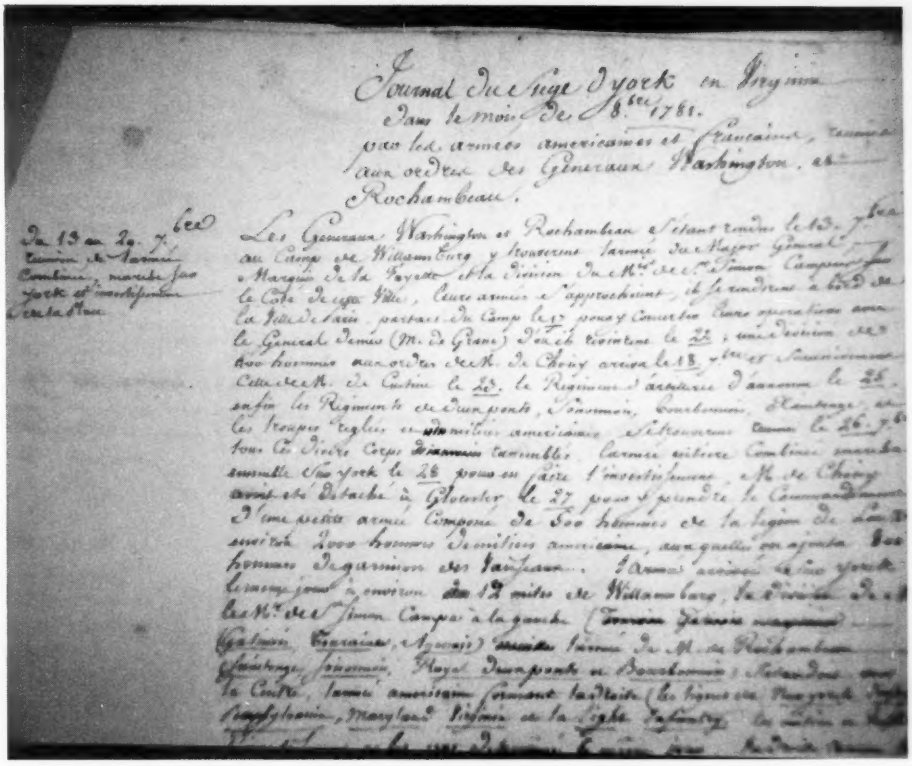
Lafayette reentered politics after the fall of Napoleon, and the collection will be a rich source for documenting his activities from 1815 to 1830. It is especially strong on Lafayette's role in the Revolution of 1830, when as the commander of the National Guard he was once again a kingmaker in France.

Lafayette's celebrated trip to the United States in 1824–25 is well documented. As the "Nation's Guest," he traveled from one end of the land to the other, making speeches and receiving the homage of a grateful citizenry. More than 100 of his handwritten speeches survive in the collection, including a draft of his famous "Farewell Address."

On his travels Lafayette visited old comrades such as Jefferson and reported that during conversations at Monticello the subject of slavery continued to preoccupy the third president. "We did not," Lafayette wrote a friend, "in those patriotic conversations, refrain from the anticipation, however remote, that in conformity with the noble feelings of Virginia, from her infancy to the present day, the only remaining evil of British entails upon her, Negro slavery, should be by herself gradually removed, a task which, difficult as it is, you know to have been the object of his constant tho considerate meditations."

Like many who participated in and survived the French Revolution,

Lafayette was concerned that posterity know the "truth" about that great event and his role in it. Therefore, soon after he returned to La Grange in 1799 he began writing long sketches about his actions during the Revolution and correcting in equally long memoranda what he discerned to be errors in the published reminiscences of his contemporaries. He also began keeping files of note cards, containing anecdotes about the principal figures of the time.


Journal du Siege d'york en Virginie
dans le mois de 8.bre 1781.
par les armées américaines et françaises, commandées
aux ordres des Généraux Washington, et
Rochambeau.

Les Generaux Washington et Rochambeau s'étant reunis le 13.
au Camp de Williamsburg y trouverent l'armée du Major Général
Marquis de la Fayette et la division du Mr. de Choisy campée pour
le Coté de cette Ville, leurs armées s'approchant, ils se rendirent à bord de
la Ville de Paris portant le Camp les 14 pour y concerter leurs operations avec
le Général Comte (M. de Grasse) d'ou ils revinrent le 22; une partie des
deux hommes aux ordres de M. de Choisy arriva le 18. et le Régiment d'Agenois le 25.
Saint Cr. de Custine le 20. le Régiment d'Agenois d'environ le 25.
sans les Régiments de Deux ponts, Soissonois, Gatinois, et
les troupes legeres et militaires américaines. Le Gouverneur Comte le 26. et
tous ces divers Corps d'armées s'assemblés l'armée entière Combinée marcha
ensemble vers york le 28 pour en faire l'investissement. M. de Choisy
arrivé est Detaché à Gloucester le 27 pour y prendre le Commandement
d'une petite armée Composée de 500 hommes de la légion de Lauzun
servirés avec hommes Semitions américains, auxquelles on ajouta 200
hommes de garnison des Vaisseaux. L'armée arrivée à la ville york
le même jour à environ des 12 milles de Williamsburg, la division de
la Mr. de Simon Campée à la gauche (Simon Jarvis regiment
Gatinois, Agenois) suivie l'armée de M. de Rochambeau
Soissonois, Royal Deux ponts et Bourbonnois; Notre Dame avec
le Centre, l'armée américaine formant la droite (les lignes de New york
Pensylvanie, Maryland Virginie et la Ligne Infantry

First page of Lafayette's account of the siege of Yorktown in 1781.

He recorded evidence that the "incorruptible" Robespierre had taken bribes and fabricated anecdotes about Napoleon, as for example, Bonaparte's judgment on great men in history in which he placed a higher estimate on the calculating Augustus than on the "heroic" Caesar.

Lafayette's purpose was clearly to use this mass of documentation as an aid in producing his memoirs. There are several drafts of the memoirs in the collection, and it will test the ingenuity of scholars to sort these out and relate them to the other materials Lafayette prepared to assist in their composition. In the process, new light will certainly be shed on controversial episodes during the French Revolution.

There is much more in the collection that could be noted, such as significant correspondence with leaders of national liberation movements in Poland and South America, including Simón Bolívar, who thanked Lafayette for sending him a portrait of Washington by asserting that "Washington given by the hand of Lafayette is the crown of human awards."

What is the most surprising aspect of the collection? The profusion of Masonic books, documents, diplomas and paraphernalia would certainly be one candidate. Obviously, Freemasonry had a major impact on Lafayette's life: During his American tour of 1824–25 he made frequent appearances "clothed in the masonic habiliments so often worn by the Father of his Country." But in this secular, group-averse age, it is difficult to appreciate what the attraction of Masonry was to Lafayette and his contemporaries and what its influence on them might have been.

Others will find their own surprises in the rich collection at La Grange. That our view of Lafayette and his times will be changed by scholarly access to the collection is certain. How great the change will be can only be evaluated after scholars begin using the microfilm in the Manuscript Reading Room next year.

—James Hutson is chief of the Manuscript Division. Dr. Hutson was in France July 10–24, making arrangements for work to begin on the papers.

Anarchy in the U.S.:
Sacco and Vanzetti Subject of LC Lecture

The people who made up the Italian anarchist movement that flourished in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were described as hard-working, idealistic and outspoken in a June 28 lecture at the Library by Paul Avrich.

Mr. Avrich is Distinguished Professor of History at Queens College and the graduate school of the City University of New York. Trained in Russian history, he has written on Russian rebels and anarchists and the Russian Revolution. Recent titles focus on the anarchist movement in the United States between the 1880s and 1930s. He has also written *Sacco and Vanzetti: The Anarchist Background* (1991: Princeton University Press), from which he drew his talk about Italian anarchists.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were Italian immigrants and anarchists who adhered to a movement that advocated relentless warfare against a violent and oppressive government. Sacco, a shoe worker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were accused of the shooting death of a paymaster and his guard on April 15, 1920, during a payroll robbery at a shoe factory in Braintree, Mass.

Sacco was arrested with a .32-caliber Colt automatic, Vanzetti with a .38-caliber Harrington & Richardson revolver. Sacco was charged with killing the guard, Vanzetti with being one of four accomplices. The other three robbers were never apprehended. Contradictory evidence in the 1921 trial (both men had air-tight alibis, neither man was connected to the $16,000 in stolen money) and the pair's subsequent execution by the electric chair elevated them to martyr status in the Italian anarchist movement, which had spread west from its immigrant roots of artisan and peasant stock in New York and Chicago.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti (left) and Nicola Sacco in court

"Many of them [Italian anarchists] came to America hoping to see freedom because of what they witnessed in the old country: monarchy, poverty and repressive government," said Mr. Avrich. "They found the U.S. government was not as liberal as they would like. Under capitalism, they experienced oppression and exploitation."

Ideologically, the Italian anarchists fell into four categories: anarcho-syndicalist, anarchist-individualist, anarchist-communist "and just plain anarchist, without the hyphen," said Mr. Avrich. All four groups rejected authority and relied on propaganda to make their beliefs known.

Anarcho-syndicalists adhered to the labor movement and trade unions. Anarchist-individualists relied on the actions of autonomous individuals. Anarchists embraced a range of beliefs and called themselves "anarchists without adjectives," said Mr. Avrich. Anarchist-communists, like Sacco and Vanzetti, rejected the state and private property. Like thousands of other manual laborers, they were followers of Luigi Galleani, the leading Italian anarchist in America during the first two decades of the 20th century.

"A revolutionary zealot, [Galleani] preached a militant form of anarchism which advocated the overthrow of capitalism and government by violent means, dynamite and assassination not excluded," Mr. Avrich said.

Wrote Galleani: "We do not argue about whether property is greedy or not, if masters are good or bad, if the State is paternal or despotic, if laws are just or unjust, if courts are fair or unfair, if police are merciful or brutal. When we talk about property, State, masters, government, laws, courts and police, we say only that *we don't want any of them.*"

Galleani published his opinion in the *Cronaca Sovversiva*, the foremost Italian anarchist periodical, which he edited. The periodical ran for 15 years before it was shut down by the government.

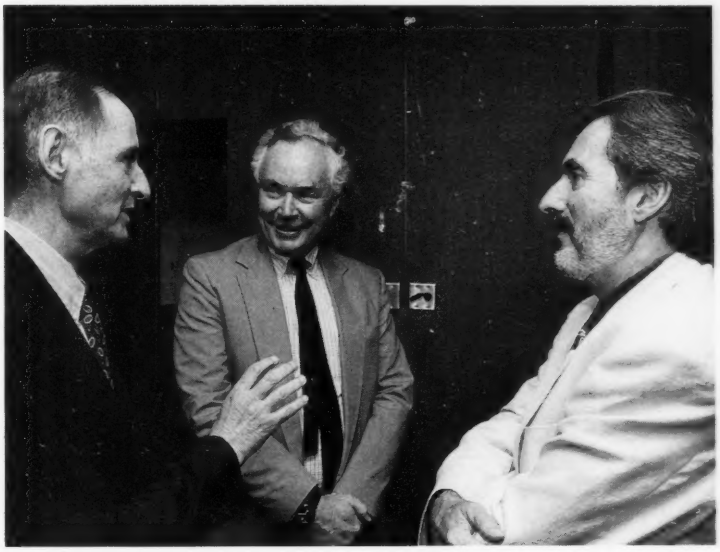
On display for the lecture were a number of anarchist newspapers from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Some 500 anarchist newspapers and leaflets were published from 1870 to 1940, Mr. Avrich said. Many are in the Paul Avrich Anarchism Collection, donated by Mr. Avrich to the division in 1986. The collection, to which he continues to add, has 10,000 pieces.

Larry Sullivan, then chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, recalled an anecdote Mr. Avrich told him when he was doing research for his latest work, *Anarchist Voices: An Oral History of Anarchism in America* (1995: Princeton University Press). During one of the 1,000 interviews he conducted of individuals associated with the movement, one asked him whether he found it ironic that his collection was stored in the government's library.

Responded Mr. Avrich, "It's the people's library."

Mr. Avrich is not an anarchist, but the FBI keeps a thick file on him, he said. He said he is interested in anarchism as a worldwide movement and in anarchists as individuals. "I find them interesting as people. I admire their courage and integrity."

Mr. Avrich's lecture in the Mumford Room was part of a series on the Italian influence on American culture. The series is sponsored by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library, the Embassy of Italy, the Italian Cultural Institute and the National Italian American Foundation. Future lectures include "The Italo-American Aesthetic in the Wolfsonian Collection, 1885–1940" by collector Mitchell Wolfson Jr., at 6:30 p.m. Oct. 31 in the Mumford Room; and a talk by Umberto Eco, who will speak at 6:30 p.m. Nov. 8. —*Yvonne French*



Jim Higgins

Paul Avrich (left), Larry Sullivan (right) and a guest during Mr. Avrich's lecture on Italian anarchism

Hope for the Future of Ukraine:
Relations with Poland Are Critical

On July 25 Paula J. Dobriansky of the Washington law firm of Hunton and Williams presented a lecture in which she expressed optimism for the future of Ukraine.

The lecture, "Ukrainian-Polish Relations, Problems and Prospects," was cosponsored by the Library of Congress Professional Association Polish and Ukrainian language tables.

Dr. Dobriansky's impressive résumé includes service as deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, associate director for policy and programs at the U.S. Information Agency, co-chair of the International TV Council at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the 1990 Copenhagen

Paula Dobriansky

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Currently, she advises clients on politics and trade in Central Europe, the former Soviet Union and Asia, assisting in the organization and implementation of Western private ventures throughout the region. Additionally, Dr. Dobriansky serves on numerous boards, including the National Endowment for Democracy and the American Committee for Aid to Poland. She is the chair of the Political-Economic Working Group of the U.S.-Ukraine Advisory Committee and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Dr. Dobriansky suggested that as long as Ukrainians maintain a sense of humor in the face of crushing economic problems, there are grounds for optimism. Dr. Dobriansky argues that there are indeed concrete signs that the Ukrainian economy may have begun to turn the corner, as recent reforms designed by the administration of President Leonid Kuchma take effect.

The success of economic reform in Ukraine has direct bearing on the economic well-being and political stability of its western neighbor, Poland. Despite several years of encouraging economic performance, Poland remains politically fragile, she said. Should reform in Ukraine fail—an unlikely scenario, Dr. Dobriansky believes—a potential wave of economic refugees could burden Poland's democracy and jeopardize its economic gains.

Dr. Dobriansky discounts two other negative scenarios: (1) Ukraine fails as an independent state and is reabsorbed into a Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States; or (2) Ukraine succeeds economically but surrenders its foreign policy autonomy to Moscow.

The eventual success of the Ukrainian transition, the speaker asserted, would open the possibility for closer economic and military cooperation with Poland, enhancing the stability of Central Europe, as well as aiding the transition in Russia.

With a population of more than 52 million, Ukraine represents an enormous potential market for Polish exports. From the Ukrainian perspective, Poland is a model proving that market reforms can work and represents a bridge to the West.

Because Poland and Ukraine rely so heavily on each other, both assign the highest priority to improving their relations. Kiev appreciates the historical significance of Poland's being the first country to recognize Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union in December 1991. Since then the countries have signed and implemented numerous cooperation agreements, and the relationship generally has continued to improve. Each country has adopted enlightened nationalities policies ensuring minority rights and defusing a potentially explosive issue," said Dr. Dobriansky.

Current problems in the Ukrainian-Polish relationship are relatively insignificant in historic terms and, Dr. Dobriansky believes, derive from internal problems in each state. Political instability in Poland creates uncertainty, opening the way for mistrust of Warsaw's intentions vis-à-vis Kiev and Moscow. In Warsaw's view, the main irritant in the relationship is spillover from Ukraine's continuing economic difficulties: smuggling and other cross-border criminal activity. Warsaw also is watchful of Kiev's ties with Moscow, which continues to preoccupy Polish foreign policy.

Mistrust of Moscow and resolve to gain NATO membership have been constants of Warsaw's foreign policy through all Solidarity and post-communist governments. Ukraine, Dr. Dobriansky reports, is presently neutral on NATO membership but supports Poland's entry. Kiev accepts Warsaw's argument that anchoring Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary in the Western alliance will enhance European stability, which is in the interest of all states in the region, including Ukraine.

—Ronald D. Bachman

Ronald Bachman is the Polish specialist in the European Division.

IREX Benefits East as Well as West

On July 20 Daniel C. Matuszewski, president of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), addressed a meeting of the Library of Congress Professional Association Polish Language Table.

Appointed president in 1992, Dr. Matuszewski has guided the development of field research and professional training programs in the countries of Central Europe, the former Soviet Union, Mongolia and China. IREX training is designed to aid these countries' transition to parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and a market system. During Dr. Matuszewski's tenure, IREX program funding has grown from $5 million a year in 1992 to more than $25 million in 1995.

Daniel Matuszewski

In his presentation, Dr. Matuszewski described current initiatives in the context of IREX accomplishments

since its inception in 1968.

IREX exchanges have been beneficial to both East and West, he said. Without the intercession of IREX, Western researchers would not have gained access to key libraries, archives, expertise and other resources that ultimately would shape perceptions of the entire region beyond the Iron Curtain. From the Eastern perspective, exposure to the substance, terminologies and methodologies of Western scholarship had even more far-reaching consequences. Along with the Western concepts and practices that IREX alumni carried back to Central Europe and the Soviet Union was the realization that their closed societies would fall hopelessly behind the West in a postindustrial world based on the free flow of information.

It might be argued that *perestroika* and *glasnost* were the inevitable result of exposure to the West, Dr. Matuszewski said. IREX alumni can be found in positions of power throughout the former communist world, e.g., Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus of the Czech Republic and Economics Minister Grzegorz Kolodko of Poland.

Since the fall of communism (1989 in Central Europe and 1991 in the Soviet Union), the environment in which IREX operates has changed in fundamental ways. In the "bad old days" of the 1960s and 1970s, he said, all Western academic and cultural exchanges with the Soviet bloc had to deal with state-mandated partners, e.g., the powerful Soviet Academy of Sciences.

But today a pluralistic approach is in place, enabling qualified individuals at their own initiative to compete openly and win IREX support according to the merits of their proposals. To disseminate information about such opportunities, IREX has opened 17 offices throughout the region, is advertising on television and radio, and is developing an extensive on-line network.

Although the removal of rigid bureaucratic barriers has been a positive development in general, a new set of obstacles and problems has emerged. The collapse of the old system has been accompanied by varying degrees of chaos, corruption and crime—the "wild, wild East" phenomenon.

The communist-era elites, or *nomenklatura,* have not left the scene, but continue to control access to research resources. While repackaging themselves as long-suffering reformists and recasting their institutes as foundations, they are profiting commercially from the contacts and knowledge their previous *nomenklatura* status bestowed, he said. Another negative aspect of the transition to a market system is a brain drain from the humanities and social sciences, which is due in part to underfunding by the governments of the region. With limited budgetary resources, the ministries of education are placing a disproportionate emphasis on engineering and other high-tech fields, the speaker claimed.

In view of these problems, IREX intends to continue its programs, aiming to foster direct links between U.S. universities and counterparts in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. In an era of tight budgets, IREX will pursue its goals using an integrated approach that pools the resources of the U.S. Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, the State Department, private endowments and corporate funding. Despite immense accomplishments, the work of IREX is not finished.

—*Ronald D. Bachman*

Ronald Bachman is the Polish specialist in the European Division

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CRS *(Cont. from p. 388)*
ing with the division and the entire CRS team to meet the challenges of the Information Age," said Ms. Williams.

She earned her B.A. from Fisk University in 1972 and an M.L.S. from Atlanta University in 1973. She brings to CRS a comprehensive knowledge of traditional libraries and today's information technologies as well as strong management skills.

Ms. Williams's career began with the Navy in 1976, where she first worked as a librarian, and then as head of the Indexing Section; head of the Reference Branch; and supervisory information specialist.

She was the technical information manager at the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center from 1987 to 1992. There she managed information services for the Office of Naval Intelligence managers at the Defense Department.

Before joining CRS, Ms. Williams was deputy of the Services Directorate with Naval Intelligence, where she managed 144 persons in four departments.

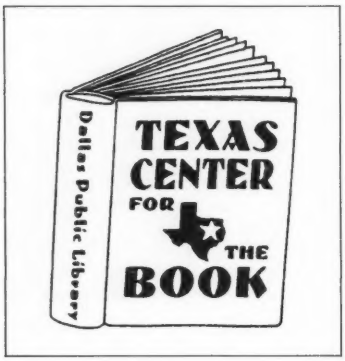
Women *(Cont. from p. 391)*
War II and the 75th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote. The September opening commemorates the1919 founding of the Women's National Press Club by a group of Washington newswomen.

The exhibition of 106 documents, letters, diaries, broadcast transcripts, unpublished photographs, articles and memorabilia, many of which have never been on display before, will be shown in the context of the 1930s and 1940s. The items depict opportunities and barriers during the war and prewar years, and highlight the lasting contributions women reporters made to wartime coverage, both at home and on the front.

"Women Come to the Front" is on view in the Madison Gallery of the Madison Building Monday- Friday 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

News from the Center for the Book:
Workshops to Be Held in Texas, Arizona, Colorado

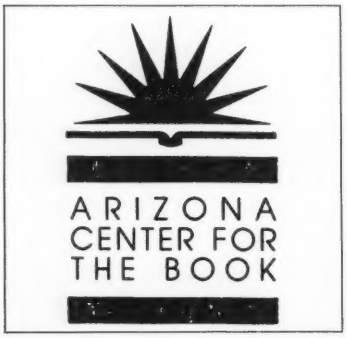
Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole announced on Aug. 28 that the center's cooperative project with the Head Start Bureau of the Department of Health and Human Services



will continue into 1996.

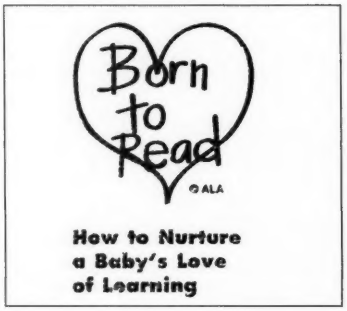
"We are delighted with this vote of confidence from Head Start officials," he said. "The extension of the project into 1996 will enable us to reach Head Start teachers, librarians who serve children and museum specialists in rural areas in the Southwest."

Library-Head Start-Museum workshops will be hosted by the Texas Center for the Book (Austin, Dec. 7–8, 1995); the Arizona Center for the Book (Phoenix, Feb. 29–March 1, 1996; and the Colorado Center for the Book (Denver, Sept. 5–6, 1996).



The Library-Head Start-Museum Project, which began in 1992, brings libraries, Head Start programs and museums together at the community level to promote family literacy and reading. Virginia H. Mathews is national project coordinator. Since 1993, more than 350 individuals have participated in workshops hosted by state centers for the book in California, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota and Virginia. Developed in cooperation with the Association of Library Services to Children (ALSC), a division of the American Library Association, the project emphasizes the importance of sharing local resources in fostering a love of learning among children and young people. The Association of Youth Museums is the principal partnership link to museums.

For further information, write Head Start Project, Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200.



☐ **Born to Read.** John Cole and Center for the Book consultant Virginia Mathews are members of the National Advisory Board of "Born to Read: How to Nurture a Love for Learning in Your New Baby," a three-year national demonstration project administered by ALSC and funded by a grant from the Prudential Foundation. "Born to Read" establishes model programs to show how librarians and health care providers can reach out to "at risk" parents-to-be and help them raise children who are "born to read."

For information write or call April L. Judge, Association for Library Service to Children, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611–2795, (312) 280–1398.

☐ **National Coalition for Literacy.** On Aug. 9 the Center for the Book hosted a dinner for members of the National Coalition for Literacy, a network that brings major literacy organizations together to improve communication and unify efforts in the fight against illiteracy. The Center for the Book is an affiliate member. Brief remarks were presented by Peggy Barber, associate executive director of the American Library Association (ALA), who has served as coalition chair for the past two years, and who introduced the new chair, Lennox McLendon of the National Council of State Directors of Adult Education.

John Cole announced that the Center for the Book, with support from the ALA, the National Institute of Literacy, and several private sources, was developing a study of libraries and their role in promoting literacy. Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene L. Williams attended coalition meetings on Aug. 10. For information about the Coalition, write or call the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611–2795, (312) 914–6780.

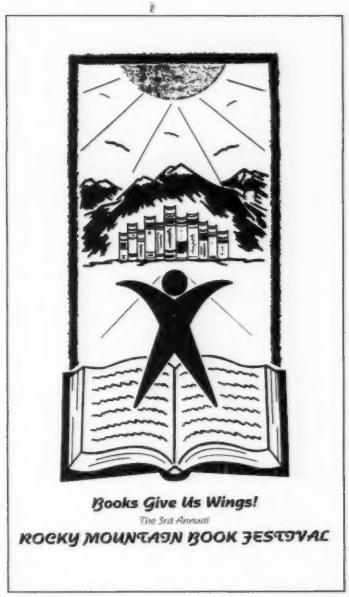
☐ **Rocky Mountain Book Festival.** The third annual Rocky Mountain Book Festival, a project of the Colorado Center for the Book in collaboration with *Rocky Mountain*

Lennox McLendon and Peggy Barber at the Aug. 9 dinner for members of the National Coalition for Literacy

News, the Colorado State Library and other Colorado organizations, will take place Oct. 13–14, 1995, in Currigan Exhibition Hall in downtown Denver. More than 200 authors will participate. Activities include cooking demonstrations, storytelling, book displays, a literary chautauqua, autographing sessions, costumed characters, panel discussions, book arts demonstrations, entertainment for children, celebrity appearances and "bibliotherapy." The festival is free. For information, call (303) 273–5933.

☐ Colorado Book Awards. The winners of the 1995 Colorado Book Awards have been announced. They are: Fiction, Bruce Ducker, *Lead Us Not into Penn Station* (Permanent Press); Nonfiction, Juliet Wittman, *Breast Cancer Journal: A Century of Petals* (Fulcrum); Poetry, Luis Alberto Urrea, *The Fever of Being* (West End Press); Young Adult, Thomas Barron, *The Merlin Effect* (Philomel Books/Putnam); Children's, Marian Harris, *Goose and the Mountain Lion* (Northland); and Special Fiction, Timothy Hillmer, *The Hookmen* (University Press of Colorado).

Submissions are being accepted for the 1996 awards. The authors must be Colorado residents. The



Colorado Book Awards, a project of the Colorado Center for the Book, is sponsored by Big Horn Booksellers and the Colorado center. For information, call the Colorado Center for the Book at (303) 273–5933.

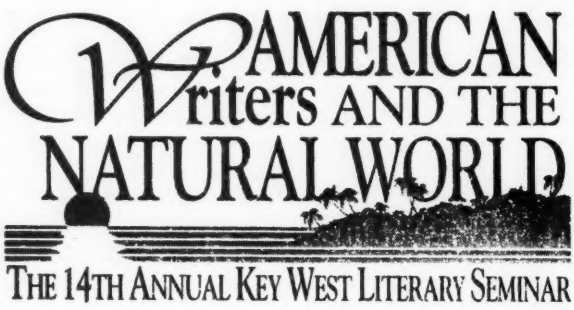
☐ **Oklahoma Book Awards.** The Oklahoma Center for the Book has issued a call for entries for the 1996 Oklahoma Book Awards. Books considered for the award must have been written by an author who resides or who has resided in Oklahoma, or have an Oklahoma-based theme. The book must have been published in 1995. For entry forms and further information about the activities of the Oklahoma center,

write or call Tracy Alford, Oklahoma Center for the Book, 200 N.E. 18th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73105, (405) 521–2502, ext. 264.

☐ **Illinois Authors Book Fair.** The Illinois Center for the Book and the Illinois State Library are sponsoring the first annual Illinois Authors Book

Fair at the State Library in Springfield on Nov. 18, 1995. More than 120 Illinois authors have been invited to participate in readings, workshops, panel discussions and book signings. For information, write or call Melinda Robinson, Illinois Center for the Book, 300 S. Second Street, Springfield, IL 62701, (217) 524–8835.

☐ **Key West Literary Seminar.** The Florida Center for the Book is one of the sponsors of the 14th Annual Key West Literary Seminar,



Jan. 11–14, 1996. This year's theme is "American Writers and the Natural World." The keynote reading is by Annie Dillard, and more than 14 important nature writers will participate in readings, discussions and special events.

For information, write or call Key West Literary Seminar, 419 Petronia St., Dept. F, Key West, FL 33040, (305) 293–9291.

☐ **Donations in the Memory of George A. Pughe Jr.** The family of longtime Library of Congress employee George A. Pughe, who died on Aug. 6, has asked that memorial contributions be made to the Center for the Book.

Mr. Pughe began his career at the Library as a deck attendant in 1936 and was assistant director of personnel when he left in 1941 to enter the U.S. Army. He returned to the Library in 1946 as director of personnel, where he served until 1951, when he became chief of the Air Information Division.

After his retirement on Sept. 19, 1969, he continued to serve the Library as a volunteer. "George Pughe loved reading and the Library of Congress, and the Center for the Book is honored to have his name associated with our efforts," said John Cole.

Library Goes Deeper into Cyberspace

On May 25 the Library achieved an important automation milestone with the electronic transfer of bibliographic records created by its office in Rio de Janeiro.

A file transfer between Library's Rio de Janeiro Office and its headquarters in Washington was done by Anton R. Pierce of the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (detailed to the Overseas Operations Division) and Regina Coeli Santos Nepomuceno da Silva, head of the Cataloging Section in the Rio office. The electronically transferred file contained real full-level bibliographic records, part of the normal production of the cataloging section.

Previously all records producedwere regularly sent to LC on floppy disks. From now on, all cataloging (bibliographic and authority records) will be sent through the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS- PO) line assigned to the Rio office.

This procedure offers many advantages over mailing of floppy disks, as it is an instantaneous process that provides unambiguous records, thus reducing the chances of duplication and loss of diskettes.

The transfer was one of the most important milestones reached by the overseas offices since they began independent cataloging. The Library's Jakarta office will be the next overseas office to perform electronic transfer of cataloging output.

–Regina Coeli S. N. da Silva

PUBLICATIONS

New Country Studies Volumes

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest two volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *Honduras: A Country Study*, edited by Tim L. Merrill; and *Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia: Country Studies*, edited by Glenn E. Curtis.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

During the past several years, more than 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Honduras–$19, 008-020-01359-5; Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia–$20, 008-020-01362-5).

Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Country studies can also be purchased through the Sales Shop, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5240.

Highlighting America's Film Heritage:
National Tour of Classic Movies Begins Oct. 6

To celebrate American filmmaking and to alert Americans to the need to preserve this priceless heritage, Dr. Billington announced Aug. 24 that a National Film Registry Tour will begin this October.

The tour will bring a selection of National Film Registry titles to audiences around the country and will help to increase the public's awareness of the importance of film preservation.

In announcing the tour, Dr. Billington said, "Film is a powerful force in American culture and national life. Motion pictures, whether feature films, newsreels or avant-garde works, are both an art form and a record of our times. Our challenge is to protect and preserve those films in versions as close to their original state as possible. The tour presents a marvelous opportunity for many Americans to enjoy classic films on the large screens for which they were made."

The National Film Registry was created in 1988. The Registry recognizes the richness of American filmmaking, and each year 25 "culturally, historically or aesthetically" significant films are added to it.

The films on tour were selected from the Registry to illustrate the diversity of American film production and include a broad range of film types, dates and filmmakers.

The tour includes 28 feature films and 10 shorts. Audiences will see "The Great Train Robbery" (1903), "The River" (1937) and "Meshes of the Afternoon" (1943) as well as "Duck Soup" (1933), "On the Waterfront" (1954) and "Gigi" (1958).

First stop on the tour is Madison, Wis., where the films will be shown at the Wisconsin Union Theater and Play Circle at the University of Wisconsin and the Oscar Mayer Theater at the Madison Civic Center beginning Friday, Oct. 6. The Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Neb., will host the tour the weekend of Nov. 3. Other locations will be announced as plans are finalized. The goal is to bring the tour to at least one city in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

> *"Film is a powerful force in American culture and national life. Our challenge is to protect and preserve those films in versions as close to their original state as possible."*
> —James H. Billington

The perilous state of America's film heritage was documented by the Library and the National Film Preservation Board in "Film Preservation 1993: A Study of the Current State of American Film Preservation." Film is a fragile medium and motion pictures, both old and new, face inevitable destruction. Of America's feature films of the 1920s, for example, fewer than 20 percent still exist. Only by storing films in low-temperature and low-humidity environments can their decay be slowed. The majority of American films do not receive this type of care and are in critical need of preservation.

Initial funding for the tour has been provided by the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory board, and the Film Foundation, a group of leading film directors committed to film preservation. Motion picture studios have generously provided new prints of their titles. The preservation work of many organizations will be represented, including the Library, the UCLA Film and Television Archive, the Museum of Modern Art Film Department and the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House.

The films to be screened during the National Film Registry Tour follows (program subject to change):

Features

- ☐ Chinatown (1974)
- ☐ The Cheat (1915)
- ☐ City Lights (1931)
- ☐ Gigi (1958)
- ☐ Dr. Strangelove (1964)
- ☐ High School (1968)
- ☐ Duck Soup (1933)
- ☐ I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang (1932)
- ☐ The Learning Tree (1969)
- ☐ Letter from an Unknown Woman (1948)
- ☐ The Night of the Hunter (1955)
- ☐ My Darling Clementine (1946)
- ☐ Out of the Past (1947)
- ☐ Ninotchka (1939)
- ☐ Raging Bull (1980)
- ☐ On the Waterfront (1954)
- ☐ Shadow of a Doubt (1943)
- ☐ Safety Last (1923)
- ☐ Shane (1953)
- ☐ Salt of the Earth (1954)
- ☐ Star Wars (1977)
- ☐ The Searchers (1956)
- ☐ Sunrise (1927)
- ☐ Touch of Evil (1958)
- ☐ The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948)
- ☐ 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)
- ☐ Yankee Doodle Dandy (1942)
- ☐ Within Our Gates (1920)

Short Subjects

- ☐ The Battle of San Pietro (1945)
- ☐ Big Business (1929)
- ☐ Castro Street (1966)
- ☐ Eaux D'Artifice (1953)
- ☐ The Great Train Robbery (1903)
- ☐ Gertie the Dinosaur (1914)
- ☐ March of Time: Inside Nazi Germany–1938 (1938)
- ☐ Meshes of the Afternoon (1943)
- ☐ The River (1937)
- ☐ What's Opera, Doc? (1957)

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